WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON OVERFLOWING WITH OFFICE-SEEKERS-THE SECRETARIES OVERWHELMED COUP D'ETAT-NO FOREIGN MINISTERS YET APPOINTED-THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE -THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE -- TROUBLE BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE INDIANS AT SITKA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15, 1969. There was general surprise expressed to-day, that so few nominations were sent to the Senate by the President, as it was expected that a large number of foreign appointments were to be sent for confirmation. The explanation is that this class of cases are held until the arrival of Hamilton Fish, the new Secretary of State, who was expected here to-night. It is probable, also, that none will be made to-morrow, as the subject of the foreign mission will be brought up before the regular Cabinet meeting on that day, at which it is expected Mr. Fish will be present, although be will not so soon assume the regular duties

President Grant, in reply to an application by an Chio representative for the appointment of the Hon. J. M. Ashley, who has the indersement of the entire Republican delegation, as Governor of Montana, said that it was his intention to select the nominees for that and other like positions, from the residents of the Territories they seek to govern, when proper men can be found. This decision, however, is not expected to interfere in the case of Gen. Campbell as Governor of Wyoming.

The President will hereafter receive members of Congress only from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., daily, and general visitors from 3 to 4 o'clock, except on Tuesdays and Fridays (Cabinet days.)

A committee of three delegated by the Washington City Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, waited on the President to-day to urge the claims of the crippled soldiers for appointment to official position. The President assured them that he felt a warm interest in this class of citizens, and plainly intimated that their claims would not be overlooked. Of the President's Secretaries, the Postmaster-Genral and the Secretary of the Treasury are most ought after by the office-seekers. Mr. Cresswell is iterally run down with applicants for post-offices. To-day a delegation of Congressmen called on him and made some demands for the appointment of women to office. Mr. Cresswell said he had no places for them. The last appropriation will make it necessary for him to retrench, and he will have to decrease, instead of increase, his force. The Congressmen were not to be put off in this manner, but persisted. Finally Mr. Cresswell told them he had detailed a clerk, whose business was to make a record of all the Congressmen who made such demands, and when the appropriation bill for his department came up in Congress for action, and fault was found with his administration, he would point to the list as an explanation. This scared the Congressmen, and they immediately withdrew their unreasonable demands. A great pressure has been brought to bear on him by many prominent and infinential men to retain the Assistant Postmaster-General and other prominent officials of the department, but without success. Mr. Cresswell, is de. termined to appoint men of his cwn selection as he

etary Borie of the Navy Department, who is now assent from the city, has issued an order, and caused the same to be posted at various points of the Navy building, that there are no vacancies in his department, and there is no use at this time in applicants putting in their claims.

The cry is, Still they come! Last night's train brought 13 car-loads of bungry men after office from the East. To-night's train was but a repetition of last night. Where all these people find places to sleep is a mystery. New-York is well represented'

It would seem that every Republican politician of

the State is here looking for office. This has been an exciting day at the Capitol, owing to the action of the Senstorial caucus this morning in selecting officers of the Senate for the present Cougress, and the announcement of the Committees in the House. The result of the caucus was a surprise to everybody, even to the candidates themselves. There has been, for several sessions, a widespread dissatisfaction toward Mr. Brown, who has held the lu erative office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for the past eight years, and several efforts have been made to defeat him for redlection, but they have always failed, owing to the fact that the opposition have been unfortunate in the selection of candidates. It was thought that the present effort would also fail, it not being generally known that Mr. French was a candidate. Upon the first ballot, George T. Brown, the incumbent, had 20 votes, and John R. French 10, the balance being scattering. Mr. French was nominated on the third hallot, and will be elected on Monday next. He was originally from New-Hampshire, but claimed Ohio as his home. He was for many years an editor, and during the war was appointed to office in North Carolina, from which State he was elected to the XLth Congress. He has glways been a Republican, and his selection by the Senate is looked upon with universal favor. J. M. Morris of Connecticut, was chosen Executive Clerk of the Senate, in place of D. W. C. Clarke, who has held the office for several years. Mr. Merris was also an editor. The removal of Mr. Defrees as Congressional printer, was a surprise and disappointment, as it was supposed here that he had no opposition. A. M. Clapp of Buffalo was nominated, after a severe struggle, and will be elected on Monday. He is one of the oldest printers in the country, and nobody doubts his ability to make a good officer in that important position. No effort was made to remove Mr. Gorham, the Secretary of the Senate, or the other elective officers of that body.

Speaker Blaige, to-day, announced the Committees of the House for the present Congress. There was great interest manifested, and every member was in his seat when the announcement was made. General satisfaction is expressed at Mr. Blaine's selections. The statement that the Committees were not reported to the House, for the reason that members were dissatisfied and clamored for changes, is erroneous. Mr. Boutwell's withdrawal to the Treasury necessitated numerous changes, and a few days' delay required, in order that the New-Hampshire members might be sworn in, and (their State receive rep resentation on the Committees. The Committees of Ways and Means, Appropriations, Judiciary. Banking, and Currency, Claims, Pa-Railroads, Public Lands, and Private Land Claims are especially strong. Schenck remains at the head of the Ways and Means, with Hooper, Allison, Maynard, and Brooks, who were members of the Committee in the last Congress. McCarthy takes Griswold's place, Kelly that of Moorhead, and Marshall is substituted for Niblack. Dawes succeeds Washburne as Chairman of the Committee on Appriations. On this Committee Beaman and Kelsey zemain. Schofield was promoted to the Chairman-

ship of Naval Affairs, and Dickey put in his stead. Judge Lawrence was transferred from the Judiciary Committee, and Washburn of Wisconsin, Sargent of California, Col. Niblack, and Peck, added, in place of Spalding, Butler. Phelps, and Nicholson. The Committee on Barking and Currency is greatly strengthened by the promotion of Garfield to the Chairmanship, and the selection of Lynch of Maine, Judd of Illinois, Coburn of Indiana, Smith of Vermont, Packer of Pennsylvania, Lash of North Carolina, Cox of New-York, and Jones of Kentucky, as associates. It will be seen that every section of the country is represented on this important Committee. Mr. Wheeler of New-York is made Chair man of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, with representatives of the various important interests of the country as his colaborers. Julian remains Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, with Ketcham and other strong men to back him in preventing the Government being swindled of her vast lands. On the ignortant Committee of Claims, Mr. Washburn of (Massachusetts is made Chairman. This Committee is important for the reason that on its action depends millions of money of the Treasury Mr. Bingham was Chairman in the last Congress He is promoted to the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary. Judge Noah Davis of New-York is second on this Committee, and Gen. Butler third. Cook of Illinois, and Peters of Maine, Mercur of Pennsylvania, Loughridge of Ohio, with Eldridge and Kerr, Democrats, are the other members of the Committee. Gen. Butler takes Boutwell's place as Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction. Cullom of Illinois succeeds Ashley as Chairman of the Committee on Territories. Clarke of Kansas replaces Windom as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Dixon of Rhode Island succeeds Eliot as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. Gen. Logan takes Garfields position at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs. Ingersoll leaves the District of Columbia, and takes harge of the Committee on Roads and Canals, and Coburn takes Hurlburd's place as Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures. Banks remains at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Parnsworth at the head of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, Laffin in charge of the Public Printing, and Morrell at the head of the Committee on Manufactures.

In the Senate, to-day, more than a score of new bills vere introduced, including several mammoth rail roaders. The Judiciary Committee reported back a number of important bills. The amendment to the Tenure-of-Office bill, as reported by the Committee, merely proposes to suspend the operations of the act until the next session of Congress. An effort will be made to get it up to-morrow. Col. Porter appeared about 1:30 with a number of nominations. The bill to strengthen the Public Credit was debated at some length by Messrs. Sprague, Bayard, and Davis. Mr. Carpenter briefly stated his opposition, and the bill was then passed-Yeas, 42; Nays, 13. As it is n the same shape as passed by the House, it now goe to the President. In the midst of a struggle for pre cedence in the getting up of bills, the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned. Mr. Trumbull says he will call up the Tenure-of-Office

A number of bills which failed to pass the last Congress were brought up again to-day in both Houses, and referred to committees.

During last Congress the number of bills intro? duced in the House was 2,500, and in the Senate, 980. At the present session 200 bills have been introduced in the Senate, and to-day, in the Honse, after the announcement of the Standing Committees, about 140 bills. This, in addition to bills previously introduced, gives an aggregate of at least 400 bills introduced in both Houses since the 4th of March.

The Navy Department has recived a communication from Commander Meads of the steamer Sagnaw, dated Sitka, Jan. 7, reporting trouble with the Indians at Alaska, and his action, cooperating with the army, against them. He states that on New Year's night a difficulty took place on shore between the guard and some Chilot Indians, headed by their chief. One soldier and two Indians were dangerounded, Gen. Davis requested Comma Meade to cooperate with him by preventing the escape, during the night, of the Chilot chief, in accordance with which an armed catter, in charge of Midshipman J.E. Pillsbury, was sent on picket duty to the westward of the Indian village. She drove back six canoes, being obliged to fire a volley at one. The next day the chief was captured, and lodged in the guard-house. A great deal of bad feeling exists between these Indians and the military. Their villages are remote from the sea, and men-of-war cannot set near enough to shell them. The tribes are numerous and warlike in that region.

Secretary Boutwell's office was crowded to-day, many prominent gentlemen calling upon him, among them Horace Greeley, ex-Senator Morgan, Gen. Butler, and several other Senators and Representatives. Secretary Forie has arranged that for the present his reception hour at the Navy Department will be from 12 m. to 1 p. m. each day.

Gen. Skinner, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, has received notice that his place is soon to be filled. His successor will be Mr. Earle of Maryland, a former partner of Postmaster-General Cresswell.

Hon, N. L. Jeffries, Register of the Treasury, has not yet received any notification of the acceptance of his resignation, though sit is probable the name of his successor will be sent to the Senate tomorrow. Mr. Jeffries will retire as soon as he is notified that his resignation has been accepted.

Secretary Boutwell has appointed Mr. Bartlett, formerly Clerk of the Reconstruction Committee, as his private Secretary, in place of James M. Davis, who held that position under Secretary McCulloch.

The House Committee on Elections held a meeting to-day, and agreed upon the rules which are to govern them in their consideration of such cases. They also decided to consider the prima facia cases first. Covode's will be the first considered, and then will fellow the two South Carolina cases. No action will be taken on the Georgia seats by the Committee. until the question is disposed of by the two Houses as to whether the State is entitled to representation. A portion of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate favor the project of creating a provisional government in Georgia, as the best means of getting rid of the present embarrassments. There is a report tonight in circulation that Hiram Walbridge stands the best chance of being appointed Collector of the

Port of New-York. The Surveyor General of Idaho is here. He is one of the many who walked 90 miles to get round the snow-blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad. He says the principal trouble on the line was in the cuts. Some of them, from 100 to 1,000 feet long, drifted full, and the snow was packed in them from 10 to 20 feet deep. He also says that there were 1,000 persons at Rawling Springs. They arrived there Feb. 11, and had to stay to March 1. Many of them used up all their money paying for board at the Company's Hotel.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

This afternoon a delegation of representative men of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Chicasaw Indian nations had an interview with the President. Over 20 persons were present, including Col. Downing, Chief Judge Field, and Col. Adair of the Cherokee's Co. Weight of the Cherokee's Co. ing, Chief Judge Field, and Col. Adam of the kee's, Gov. Wright of the Choctaws; Calvert Carter, Chief of the Chicasaws, George W. Steadam of the Creeks, and other prominent representatives of those tribes. Upon being introduced to the President, Gov. Wright stated in behalf of the civilized tribes of the Wright stated in behalf of the civilized tribes of the Indians represented, that they appeared before him to pay their respects and extend their congratulations to him. The administration, he said, was looked upon with confidence by them, and they were highly grateful with the President's declaration in his inaugural address that he would do whatever was for the best interest of the Indian tribes. The speaker in behalf of the representation presented to the President a memorial, stating substantially their agreements in the treaty stipulation to use their influence in behalf of the Plains Indians, and informed the President of their earnest desire to accomplish lasting peace between the Government and the Indians, which they felt confident of accomplishing if upheld by the Gov-

ernment in their efforts to do so. The President replied that he was glad to be informed that they would aid the policy for peace between the whites and the Indians, and would be glad of any measure which would accomplish that peace and tend to their civilization, and ultimately make them citizens of the Government. He felt that the march of civilization alone must of itself effect the civilization of the tribes now hostile to the Government. Gov. Wright thought that if the Indians were brought to the borders of civilized nations, and settle there, that the influences of civilization and Christianity would effect much good ilization and Christianity would effect much goodstop the shedding of blood, and, as the President suggested, ultimately make citizens of them. The delegates were fine, intelligent looking men. The interview was of a very pleasant character.

A CARD FROM SENATOR HILL OF GEORGIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In your paper of Saturday last, in referring to the action of the Georgia Legislature on the adoption of the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment, you make what I consider an ungenerous alluston to myself. You describe me as "hanging by the eyelids before the doors of the Senate at Washington," &c. If you mean by this expression that I vex the Senate as a body with my presence, or as individuals by my calls or my letters, endeavoring to procure admission as a Senator, it is an unwarrantable aspersion. I have not spent an hour in all with the Senate or Senators since the recessin December, and but little time before that. I did, about the 1st of December, call on Senator Sherman, to request him to present my credentials to the Senate. And although invited by several Senators to visit them, and fully appreciating the civility, I have thought it more dignified and independent not to do so. They will not charge me with obsequiousness. I think I understand what is due to my own self-respect. It will be time enough for you to instruct me in manners when Senators shall complain of my importunities.

As for my "telegraphing solemnly," or in any other vein, what consequences were likely to ensue to my colleague and myself-by the refusal of the Legislature to adopt the Amendment-and what Congress would do with Georgia, and how soon it would act, I will merely say: I have not ventured to predict the action of Congress in regard to Georgia or anything else. I have my opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by Congress to so cure the best interests of both Government and people, but, while the present circumstances exist, I cannot ex pect it to influence others, and therefore do not urge it. JOSHUA HILL. Respectfully, yours,

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1869.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were sent into the Senate yesterday: WILLIAM A. CORWIN of New-Jersey, to be Surgeon in

the Navy. DUDLEY HAYNES of New-York, Pension Agent at

Brooklyn, vice W. V. Perter. JAMES LANDSEY of Missouri, Pension Agent at St. Louis, vice E. B. Brown.

WILLIAM A. FORDES of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, vice E. W. C. Greene. John Titus, to be Judge of Arizona Territory.

Notwithstanding the published rumors of nominations of Foreign Ministers, &c., the above are all that were sent to the Senate for approval.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations: CARMAN A. NEWCOMB, Member of the XLth Congress

from Missouri, to be Marshal of the Eastern District of ALEXANDER K. SHARP, Marshal for the District of

Columbia, vice Gooding, resigned. SIDNEY A. STOCKDALE, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, vice Gen. Steadman. JAMES W. KING, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering of

the Navy Department, vice Isherwood, removed. The President has appointed ROBERT M. DOUGLAS as his private Secretary. He is a son of the late Senator Douglas.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN. THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER READY TO ACCEPT

THE CROWN. LONDON, March 15 .- The Duke of Mentpensier de clares that he does not seek the Spanish throne, that should he be chosen King he will accept the crown, but he wishes that the question of his election may not be made a pretext for civil war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN PETITIONING FOR DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE TRISH CHURCH. LONDON, March 15 .- A deputation, with the Mayer of Dublin at its head, proceeded to Windsor Castle this afternoon, and presented to the Queen a petition praying for the discstablishment of the Irish Church.

SECOND READERS OF A REFORM BILL. In the House of Commons to-night, the bill intre duced by the Solicitor-General to repeal certain texts and alter certain statutes affecting the constitution of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, was debated at length, and, after much opposition, was read for the second time.

MEXICO.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY ROMEEO ON THE SITUATION OF MEXICO-INSURRECTIONARY ATTEMPTS PUT DOWN.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Señor Romero, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, dated the City of Mexico, Feb. 27, says:

of Mexico, Feb. 27, says:

The political condition of affairs has improved of late
Negrete's revolt ended very casily as soon as the Govern
ment troops were able to reach him. His men disbanded
almost without fighting, on the 21st ult. All the material
of war he had with him was captured. Lais Malo, the
officer commanding the squadron which rebelled at
Puebla, was killed in the engagement; Esteves, second
in command, and several others were (captured, and the
affair is altogether ended. The parties who staticed another
rebellion at Apain were also routed and dispersed. 80
was Servando Canales in the flate of Tamauligas by Gen.
Escobedy's forces. All these events will necessarily conwas Servando Canales in the ftate of Tamaulipas by Gen. Escohedo's forces. All these events will necessarily contribute to consolidate public peace in Mexico. The malcontents see now that they cannot succeed any more in their machinations sgainst the peace of the country, and it is not likely they will rise again. The people are really fired of war and quite anxious to consolidate peace. The opposition to the Government, formed of a very few persons who sympathized with the rebellion, have been clauncring for a change of Cabinet. As their motives for asking this are not particle and noble, and they cannot in any manner represent the country, their desires have not been compiled with. The commercial prostration unfortunately prevails as the natural consequence of the long war we have suffered.

ST. DOMINGO.

FITTING OUT OF A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION IN ST. THOMAS-ITS DESTINATION UNKNOWN -SYMPATHY OF THE DOMINICANS WITH CUBA-THE RIGHT OF TAKING GUANO FROM ALTA VELA.

St. Domingo, Feb. 18 .- The Deminican Government has had official notice from St. Thomas that Ex-Gens. Adon and Luperon had obtained a steamer and fitted her up for a filibustering expedition. The Davish authorities laid the suspected vessel under the guns of the fort, and found in her five cannon and other evidences of warlike intention; but the result of the investigation leaves it doubtful whether they were to be directed

of warlike intention; but the result of the investigation leaves it doubtful whether they were to be directed against Sainave of Hayti or Baiz of the Dominican Republic. There is equal reason to believe that the steamer, which is a remarkably swift and successful old blockade runner, is not in fact deathed for the supply of arms, dcc., for the Cuban insurgents. The friends of Adon, Luperon, and Cabral have been saying for a mouth past that they, and other Dominican guerrila officers who are now known to be in Cuba, were pledged to assist in forming the liberated slaves into guerrilla bands to harazs and cut off the advanced post of the Spanian forces.

The Cuban leaders have devoted friends here, and the Government has some trouble to keep its army officers in orderly bounds. Three young Dominicans, two of them youths of 16 and 18 years, were abot by a Spanish captain at Santiago de Cuba, and the story, brought here by an eye witness of the tragedy, has stirred up the old Dominican harted of Spain.

Baiz will find it impossible to prevent 200 or 300 Dominican guillas joining and heading the Cuban emancipados, and you may be prepared to hear of new and horrible features in the conflict with Spain if the Captain-General fails to establish a speedy peace.

The Cuban insurrection and the Bauks and Butler resolutions are the leading and constant subjects of interest among all classes in Santo Domingo. Many arrests and some capital trials have taken place in consequence of the rising it Seylo and the marder of three Dominican officers in Neyba. Twelve men have been condemned to death for "sedition, accompanied by robbery and assassination," and three of them will be shot.

There has been a sharp difference of opinion between the Dominican Minister of the Interior and interested parties as to the extent of the power of the Deigalo charter for taking guano from Alfa Vela. The case has been referred to Washington and Minister Fabens has been referred to Nashington and Minister Fabens has been entered to the subject of t

THE IRISH CHURCH.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AND BILL. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] LONDON, March 3.-Mr. Gladstone was, perhaps,

never more in his element, and never heard

to better advantage, than in the House on Monday

night. He had a subject exactly suited to his extra-

ordinary powers, and he was put upon his mettle by the circumstances in which he spoke. It is remarkable-and it is characteristic alike of the English people and of Mr. Gladstone individually-that his greatest fame as an orator should have been won in his Budget speeches; that is, in financial expositions permitting no rhetorical display, and affording scope only for the more solid qualities of the orator's mind. Figures of arithmetic took the place of figures of speech, yet Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been known to keep the unbroken attention of the House through a speech of more than four hours' duration. On Monday night he spoke three hours and a half. He held his audience well throughout, and although there might have been a little flagging on the part of the hearers during the second hour, it was most curious to see the sudden quickening of interest manifested all over the House when the orator got among his figures. It was precisely the moment when an ordinary speaker would have lost his hold of an ordinary audience. To Mr. Gladstone it was as if he had touched his mother earth after an exhausting struggle in the air. He found as much inspiration in estimates of glebes and in the valuation of tithe-rent charges as Mr. Bright finds in the flagrant oppression and injustice he so often denounces. No doubt the attention of the House was stimulated by the personal interest many members have in the funds of the Church, but to those who had none, Mr. Gladstone's dexterity in handling his accounts was an object of scarcely less admiration. Other men have had the talent to make budgets intelligible. To Mr. Gladstone alone has been given the power of investing them with a moral interest and surrounding them with the fascinations of romance. So it was with what I may call the Budget of the Irish Church. The art with which the statement was made was art of a very high order, and the impression made by that part of the speech was quite independent of the varying judgments formed upon the wisdom of the plan announced for disposing of the surplus revenues of the Church. Some of Mr. Gladstone's friends were recently lamenting that he could never more be Chancellor of the Exchequer. They may be abundantly consoled by his good fortune in having to make a financial statement in the very first important speech he had to had to pronounce as Head of the Government. Hitherto he has been the head of a department only, or at most the leader of the House, responsible for a single branch of the public service, or for the conduct of business in one body of the Legislature. His fame henceforth must depend on the extent to which he can impress his own purpose on a number of his colleagues, and on the general verdict of the public upon the acts and results of the Administration of which he is the First Minister. Here, too, his first essay must be pronounced a triumph. I have heretofore spoken of dissensions that broke out in the Cabinet on this question of the Irish Church. They were quelled, and the bill which Mr. Gladstone brought in on Monday night was his own bill, bearing the stamp of his mind in conception and in detail, modified here and there by the objections and enriched with the contributions of several of his colleagues; but, as a whole, unmistakably the product, as it ought to be, of Mr. Gladstone himself. By the testimony of friends and enemies alike, the

bill is admirably framed to do its work. The common defect of English legislation is its indirect, circuitous, and vague character. For fear of violating precedents, or for fear of disturbing vested interests, or from dislike to hart somebody's feelings, an act of Parliament is only too often an open road for the well-known cozch and six. There was some reason to fear it might be so with the Irish Church bill, for was a case where so much oppo was to be encountered. Luckily, the fight was fought and won before it came to the drawing of the bill. The struggle of last session, and the appeal to the country, had settled the question. The ground was cleared, and yet it still required rare courage to frame a bill without fear or favor, and rare judgment to arrive at the ends absolutely necessary without exciting needless opposition, or subjecting the details of it to criticism that might be avoided. For once, Mr. Gladstone's moral courage and intellectual subtlety worked together without clashing, and without hinderance, so far as can be judged at first sight, from the ecclesiastical superstitions and traditions which are only too apt to fetter and confuse him. If he has dealt tenderly with personal claims, and even with some venerable abuses, he has only reflected the temper of the public mind. It must not be forgotten, in passing judgment on this measure, that the sweeping away of the supremacy of an alien church in Ireland has been resolved on not on its own merits, but as a measure of policy. It is not ecclesiastical freedom that is sought, as an end desirable in itself, but the conciliation of the Irish people as a means to their better government. It is a parallel case to our emancipation policy. We never should have reached to that hight of virtue implied in abolition, for its own sake or for the sake of an oppressed race, but we fell back on it as a war measure -all the more chame to us. If Disestablishment be not exactly a war measure, it is a measure of police-one step, and only one, to the emancipation of a subject race.

A business so complicated could not be settled in a moment, nor the infinite variety of details essential to any working measure be executed off-hand. Hence, there was a fear that the bill might be so framed as to make a measure of repeal possible be fore the werk of disestablishment, or at any rate of disendowment, should have been actually carried into effect; supposing a reaction of public opinion in favor of the Church during the next few years, or supposing the Tories restored to power on any other issue. Perhaps that was a real danger, but it is met and defeated by the very first provision. Mr. Gladstone's instinct for finance led him straight to the mark. For a year past, he has put forward the Discstablishment as the key-note of his policy, but in his bill complete Disestablishment is postponed, for good enough reasons, till Jan. 1, 1871, while Disendowment is made immediate and final with the passing of the bill. That is, perhaps, the master stroke of his policy, since it is the possession of its vast revenues that makes the Church so formidable as a political power. Stripped of these, divested of all legal control over what were once its own funds, its great dignitaries and its humblest ministers are reduced to the position of pensioners upon the State. They will still receive their stipend, but it will be alms from the public treasury, instead of plunder wrung from a starving people-an expression from which nobody need infer that this is a measure of financial selief, or that the revenues of the Church are not still to be collected and received by the State. That those revenues, through whatever channels they pass, do in fact come from the people themselves, nobody will be likely to dispute. The difference is that now they maintain a body of ecclesiastics whom henceforth the State will maintain with one half the income, applying the other half to objects and institutions directly beneficial to the people, and not in the least ecclesiastical. The Act will dissolve the Commission which now administers the Church Establishment, and will create a new Commission of ten, whose names will be inserted in the bill. In this Commission, upon the passing of the bill, the entire property of the Church in Ireland will vest, subject to his interests. As there can be no question of the

competency of Parliament to pass such an act-or rather as Parliament is the sole judge of its competency, and no Supreme Court in England assumes to pass political questions in review-the act of disendowment will be absolute. The legal title to all the revenues and funds of the Church will be in the new Commission, and cannot be got out of their hands by judicial vetoes, or judicial interpretations in one sense of a law that all the

world knows was passed in another. The funds of the Church being thus disposed of, it is reasonable to allow some time for the organization of a voluntary system to take the place of the existing Establishment. Mr. Gladstone thinks 18 months will be enough, but intimates that, if pressed, he may allow a longer time. But some day will be fixed, certainly not later than 1872, on which the Irish Church will cease to be a State Church, its union with the Church of England dissolved, the Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland be abolished, the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction cease, the Ecclesiastical laws no longer have authority, and the Irish Bishops no longer be Peers or sit in the House of Lordswhich latter I take to be one of the most gratifying incidents of this piece of legislation, sure also to be followed at some day by the exclusion of the English Bishops as well. The day will come the sooner for the violent and foolish opposition they have offered to the present measure.

When both Disestablishment and Disendowment are complete, what are called the vested interests of ncumbents are to be preserved by the payment of their incomes during life, or so long as they continue to discharge their duties. The Church will retain its private property-meaning money contributed from private sources since 1660-and its edifices on condion of maintaining them for public worship, the State further undertaking to supply funds for keeping up certain cathedrals which are considered national monuments. The total value of the property of which the State

takes charge is computed at £16,000,000-about \$50,-

000,000-out of which, after appropriating the sums

needed to secure vested interests, there will remain

-mark this-a surplus of nearly one half the whole sum. The answer to the question what shall be done with this vast fund, is the third great feature of the bill-much discussed out of doors since the last ession. It had been proposed to employ it in public works, or for railways, or in relief of the poor-rates, or finally and most generally to education. Mr. Gladstone's objections to all but the last are forcible. He has nothing to say against using the fund for promoting education, except that it might give rise to the suspicion of being an endeavor to get rid of the annual grant-which surely might be continuedor to controversies as to what system should be fostered by the Government, an objection as fatal to the employment of any other funds as of these. Indeed, the very summary dismissal of the point in his speech showed plainly enough that to Mr. Gladstone's own mind the objections were not conclusive, as they certainly do not meet the general expectation. It was absolutely unknown what the Ministry had resolved on, so well had the secrect been kept, and Mr. Gladstone held his audience long in suspense while he mentioned and dismissed, in succession, each of the above proposals. The final anouncement that the money was to go in public charities, not included in the Poor Law, proved a genuine surprise. The sum is so large that it seems out of proportion for such objects in a country like Ireland, although against the objects themselveslunatic and idiot asylums, deaf and dumb and blind schools, training schools for nurses, county infirmaries, and reformatories-not a word can be said. But this part of his speech was certainly that which has least satisfied his party or the public. I have sent you in another form a complete analysis of the bill, so I need not attempt to crowd further details into this letter. I should be glad to take more time for comment on Mr. Gladstone's speech, but this is hardly the place. As it was more than eleven colums in length, I don't suppose you have found room for the whole of it; but those who have access to English files will do well to read it carefully through if they wish to get in a single speech a favorable view of Mr. Gladstone's power as a parliamentary orator. It would be difficult to quote any single pas sage of remarkable brilliancy. The force of the speech belongs to the speech as a whole, to its structure and not to its ornamentation. The pereration has been much praised, but it is inferior to perorations of some other speeches of Mr. Gladstone, while in elevation of thought and splendor of diction it will not bear comparison with those of Mr. Bright. The opening is better-easy, suggestive, and concise-and there are fine specimens of a kind of debating power peculiar to the House of Commons. I mean the response of the orator to the interruptions of his opponents, and especially that kind of interruption which oreaks in upon an unfinished statement with froncal cheers for the first half of it. Take one or two instances: "We shall be told," said the orator, "that this measure is adverse to the interests of Protestantism," [Hear, hear, from the Opposition] " but we shall point to the condition of Ireland, and shall argue from the facts of that condition that the interests of Protestantism have not been promoted." [Cheers from the Ministerial benches.] "We shall be told, perhaps, that we are invading the rights of property." [Hear, hear, from the Tories.] "Ne possible confidence can be greater than that with which we shall meet that argument." [Ministernal cheers.] The same argumentative cadence occurs often. In fact, the first half of the sentence is a kind of trap for Opposition cheers, which only serve to emphasize the other side of a statement, which by their help has all the effect of an instantaneous retort. Mr. Disraeli bore unwanted testimony to the merits of his successful rival's speech, in announcing his intention still to oppose the policy "which the right honorable gentleman has so fully, so adequately, and so eloquently placed before the House this evening." To the merits of the bill as explained in the speech, he bore still stronger testimony by demanding three weeks' time to consider how it might best be opposed. Mr. Gladstone was gracious-he is apt to be a little too gracious in such matters-and gave him till Thursday fortnight. G. W. S. THE SOUTHERN STATES. ANOTHER MURDER BY THE KU-KLUX KLAN IN

GEORGIA-A COLORED MAN HANGED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE.] ATLANTA, March 15 .- On Friday night last,

while Dr. Darden was being murdered in Warren County, a colored man named Martin was forcibly taken from jail at Spring Place, Murray County, and hanged by a band of Ru-Kinz. After Martin's arrest, his father engaged the services of Gen. Glenn as counsel, and it is said that the assassins held a long debate whether or not they would was the arrival of the counsel and hang him, too, but it was finally decided to hang the prisoner at once.

THE VIRGINIA OFFICE-HOLDERS-ORDER FROM GEN. STONEMAN.

RICHMOND, Va., March 15 .- Gen. Stoneman issued an order to-day, republishing the Act of Congress vacating within 30 days from the passage of the act, certain officers, and ordering that all persons who cannot tain officers, and ordering that all persons who cannot take the "iron-clad" cath, shall be removed on the 18th inst. This-order has created quite a panic in the 8tate offices, for nearly one-third of the present incumbents are disqualified. For the offices that pay no salary the Commanding General has had no applications, and consequently no appointments have been made for many of the judgeships, which leaves the legal business in a chaotic state. This evening a batch of new appointments were made for City Council and some minor city officers. Tomorrow, it is stated, a new set of officers will be appointed in the capital. pointed in the capital.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER RUTH IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15 .- Dispatches from Vicksburg to-night report that the steamer Ruth, from St. Louis to New-Orleans, was discovered on fire this evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock, opposite Duckpert. In the short space of half an hour she was entirely con-sumed, with a large and valuable cargo. The passengers and crew, with the buggage, were saved; also the books, paper, and money. The boat belonged to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, and was regarded one of the beat boats afloat. The steamer Calumat has gone up after her passengers and craw. ALBANY.

THE BILL FOR THE ELECTION OF POLICE COMMIS-SIONERS-THE ADVERSE REPORT DISAGREED TO, AND THE BILL REFERRED TO THE COM-MITTEE OF THE WHOLE BY THE AID OF RE-PUBLICAN VOTES-THE ERIE RAILROAD. ALBANY, March 15 .- This evening, in the Assembly

the adverse report of the Committee on Cities on the bill forcing the people of New-York City to elect new Police Commissioners to take the place of those in office, came up. Mr. Kiernan moved to disagree with the report, and refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. This was carried by the votes of two Republicans, Berry of Montgomery and Truman of Tioga. Another Republican, Crane of Schenectady, deliberately dodged, remaining in the cloak-room until the result was announced. The vote was 40 Yeas to 38 Nays. The Democrats are very jubilant to-night over their success. They have had already two evenings to debate the subject, but now they want more, and the Republican votes indicated will give them a chance to waste the most valuable time of the

The following bill is before the Senate Railroad Committee:

Whereas, It is for the interest of the State that every facility should be afforded for the economical management of the railroads of the State, to enable them to compete with rival routes terminating in cities in other

States;

And tehercas, The Eric Bailway is, by lease or purchase, the owner of connecting roads and branches which, if managed and run under the name of one company, would lessen the expense and inconvenience of such management, and enable them better to compete with such rival routes, the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

with such rival routes, the people of the State of Sew-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Eric Railway Company, in addition to the line of road covered by its original articles of association, having by lease and purchase become possessed of the following named property and roads, to wit. The property of the Long Dock Company, the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, the Paterson and Ramape Railroad, the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, the Faterson and Ramape Railroad, the Paterson and Ramape Railroad, the Paterson and Ramape Railroad, the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad, and the Northern Railroad, the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad, and the Chemung Railroad, the Befferson Railroad, the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad in the State of New-York, the Hawley Branch Railroad, the Jefferson Railroad, extending from Salamanca in the State of New-York, through the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to Cleveland and Dayton in the last-named State; the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, in the State of Ohio, and a contemplated inno of railroad between West Salem and Toledo; also in the State of Ohio, and a contemplated inno of railroad between West Salem and Toledo; also in the State of Ohio, and thence to Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and it being necessary to operate all of said roads successfully as one line, that the said Eric Railroad Company should have additional and enlarged powers for that purpose, the said Frie Railroad Company is hereby anthorized to make and file new articles of association to cover the entire railway and its branches, and leared lines, extending from New-York city to Cincinnati and Chicago, such articles to be executed and subscribed by the President and a majority of the Directors of said Company, and when so executed and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, they shall become obligatory and binding upon the said Eric Railway Company, its successors and assignees.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, March 15.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Chapman—Prohibiting the sale of adulterated articles for food, drink, or medicine, under a penalty of fine or insprisonment. Mr. Pierce—For the repayment of money lilegally collected by the Health Commissioners of the City of New-York, under authority of law. Mr. Hale—For the improvement of the navigation of the Raquet River; also amending the general law for the incorporation of religious societies passed 1813; also promoting mechanical towage upon the Eric Canal. It permits an experimental trial of Charles Harvey's system of towage by stationary engines during the commise season, the State Eugineer to select ten mile sections for that purpose, towing to be free of charge. Mr. Pierce—To amend the law relating to the inspection of steam boilers. Mr. Humphrey—For the construction of a central elevated patent railway in the City of New-York, to be similar to the Greenwich-st. road, commencing at South Ferry, leading thence on the easterly side of Broadway to Union-square, along Fourthave, and various streets to Central Park near the south-cast corner, thence along a route determined by the Park Commissioners to the northern boundary of the Park along the Harlen River to Eighth-ave. Thence to Broadway southerly along the west side of Broadway to the place of beginning. Mr. Tweed—Relating to the charter of the city of New-York, so that hereafter there shall be only one annual election, and that to be at the general Fall election. Mr. Kennedy—Amending the Cearse Sait law: also for the preservation of the fish in Onondaga Lake.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the School laws of Newburgh and Binghamton. Incorporating the United States Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company.

The special order was the consideration of the Canal Contract bill, but, without reading the bill or taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

vote, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY-EVENING SESSION ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED.

Making appropriations for the support of the Government (on motion of Mr. Selkreg this bill was made the special order for Thursday morning next). The Annual supply bill, one for the removal of Genesee College to Syracuse, the bill authorizing the election of Police Commissioners in the City of New-York, and the establishing of a police force therein, were reported adversely. Mr. Klernan moved to disagree with the Committee's report, and that the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole, and supported his motion at length, charging that this bill being similar to the Police bill recently passed for the City of Syracuse, the House must pass this also if it would be consistent. Mr. Davis moved to lay it on the table—lost. 39 to 4. Mr. Klernan's motion was carried—40 to 38. Authorizing the New-York Produce Exchange Company to increase its capital. Incorporating the Hansem Cab Company. To amend the law relating to admeasurement of dower.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

duce Exchange Company to increase its capital. Heorporating the Hansom Cab Company. To amend the law
relating to admeasurement of dower.

By Mr. Kimbail—To amend the charter of the Hudson
River Bridge Company at Albany. Mr. Benner—To aid
the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroud. Mr. Jacobs—Por
repayment of moneys lilegally collected by the Health
Commissioners of the City of New-York. Mr. Tower—
For closing a portion of Duckst, in Brooklyn;
also relating to fares on railroads. It problibts
all companies from receiving more than three
cents per mile. Mr. Burns—Incorporating the
Depositors' Banking Institution in the City of NewYork. Mr. Cullen—To amend the act relating to the
paving of Fution and other streets in Brooklyn. Mr.
Retren—To incorporate the lone Yacht Club of NewYork. Mr. Murphy—To improve the entrance to Harlem
Bridge. Mr. Frear—To amend the charter of the Blind
Mechanics' Association. Mr. Murphy—To appoint additional stenegraphers for the Marine Court. Mr. Lower—
For a new bridge over the Hudson River at
Albany. Mr. Davis—Relative to the appointments
of appraisers of property of deceased persons. Mr. Campbell—Regulating the ferm of
office of Notaries Public. Mr.Stags—Author.zing the City
of Troy to raise money for water works. Mr. Younglove
—For the relief of the soldiers of 1812. Mr.Sekreg—Creating the New-York Cuaranty Company. Mr. Hasbrouck—
Authorizing the Commissioner of Charities and Correction to blind out minors under their charge, Mr. Irving—
To amend the law relating to the powers and duties of
the Commissioners of Emigration. Mr. Porter, relative to
real estate derived by descent from allens,
Mr. Avery—To repeal the Police law of Utica.

Incorporating the village of Williamsville. Reorganizing the Board of Sewerage and Water Commissioners of
Brooklyn, and for repaving streets. Designating the
place of meeting of the Oswego Supervisors. Amending
the act relative to the fire limits of Brooklyn. Adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

ARKANSAS RATIFIES THE AMENDMENT. The Arkansas House yesterday passed the Senate joint resolution ratifying the XVth amendment to the Constitution. THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IN GEORGIA.

The Fifteenth Amendment has been made the special order for to-day in the Georgia Legislature. The indications are that it will pass.

THE INDIANS.

OVER THREE THOUSAND SETTLED ON THE RESERVATIONS-FARMERS TEACHING THEM HUSBANDRY.

Sr. Louis, March 15 .- About 8,000 Indians. omprising all or portions of several different bands, have been settled on the Reservations near the Washita Moun tains. Gen. Hazen has divided them into colonies, and is teaching them the arts of husbandry, having appointed a farmer to each band, to teach them the use of farming implements, and seeds furnished by the Government. The Indians have great confidence in Gen. Hazen, and enter into his plans for their improvement as readily and with as good a grace as can be expected.

THE SUIT AGAINST GEN. BUTLER. BALTIMORE, Md., March 15 .- In the Superior Court of this city, on Saturday, Judge Doblein delivered an opinion in the case of Kimberley Bros. against B. F. Butler, in a suit to recover from Gen. Butler moneys paid to him while in command at Fortress Monroe, for rent of premises on Government land at that post. (Fen. Butler, by counsel, asked to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court for this district, without giving bond. The Judge decided in favor of the petitioner, and ordered the proceedings in Superior Court to be stopped until it shall appear that the defondant has failed to file a record of the case before the United States Court at its next session.

A CHURCH CRUSHED BY SNOW. LEWISTON, Me., March 15 .- The heavy snow, on the roof of the Congregational Church at Wilton aused it to give way this morning, entirely leveling the utiliding, and destroying the organ and furniture. The ibrary alone was undisturbed.